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GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905

TEN CENTS A WEEK

TERMS OF TREATY ARE MADE KNOWN

Drawn Up In the English and French Languages.

SOVEREIGNS TO SIGN DOCUMENT

Full Text of Agreement as Arranged by the Peace Conference—French and American Government Become Intermediaries.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 6.—The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty, the emperor, the autocrat of all Russians and his majesty, the emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them and having appointed their representative plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article I stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan respectively.

Article II says his majesty, the emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in the empire of Korea and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article III says it is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops, both countries being concerned in this evacuation their situations being absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article IV says the rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the land and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article V says the governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations); that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article VI says the Manchuria railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping the branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the right in connection with such branch lines which fall to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated ground.

Article VII says Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse.

Article VIII says it is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article IX says Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of LaProuse and Tartare.

Article X says that this article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin island and stipulates that Russian colonists here shall be free and shall have the right to force Russian con-

victs to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article XI says Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan, giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and Behring sea.

Article XII says the two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article XIII says Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to reconstitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article XIV says this peace treaty shall be drawn in two languages—French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation the French document to be final evidence.

Article XV says the ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two nations within fifty days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to as follows:

Article 1.—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railway, 15 soldiers per kilometer.

Article 2.—The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russian and Japan in the Sakhalin island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limnographic commission.

Treaty Ready for Signatures.

All is in readiness for the signature of the peace treaty. The engrossers were up most of the night putting the finishing touches on the great paper. This morning the members of both missions are busy packing prior to their departure, either this afternoon or tomorrow. Now that they may sign the protocol of the final sitting the plenipotentiaries will leave the hotel at 2 o'clock, arrive at the navy yard about 2:30. The treaty will be signed about 3 o'clock. The Russian mission will go from the navy yard to Christ church for the Thanksgiving service.

Heirs to Enormous Fortune.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from San Francisco says that Francis Templeton Crocker, the only son of the late millionaire, was 21 years old Saturday and will come into his inheritance next week. When Colonel Crocker, a son of one of the original "Big Four" Central Pacific railroad builders died eight years ago, he left an estate of \$8,000,000 to be divided only between Templeton and two sisters. Since then the estate has nearly doubled so that now it is estimated each of the heirs will get between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 making them the richest children in California.

Monthly Cotton Report.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The monthly cotton report of the department of agriculture issued at noon today is as follows: The crop estimating board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture finds from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau that the average condition of cotton Aug. 25 was 72.1, as compared with 74.9 on July 25, 1905; 84.1 on Aug. 25, 1904; 81.2 on Aug. 2, 1903, and a ten-year average of 75.6.

Much Fire Insurance Paid.

New York, Sept. 6.—The fire loss of the United States and Canada for August as compiled by the Journal of Commerce, aggregates \$11,435,690 as compared with \$9,715,300 for the same month last year and \$8,428,350 during August, 1903. The total for the first eight months of the current year is \$117,720,492.

PHYSICIAN REFUSES TO REPORT CASES

Authorities Order the Arrest of Prominent Doctor.

TOTAL CASES 2,085; DEATHS, 234

The Cause of the Large Number of New Cases Reported Monday Was Due to the Fact that Several Physicians Had Failed to Report Them.

Total cases to date—2,085.

Deaths today—2.

Total deaths—234.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—Conditions were unchanged today in the first except that the sky was clear and cool after a week of intermittent rain.

Fair weather is predicted for tomorrow, and that will enable Dr. White to carry forward his work of destruction of the breeding places of mosquitoes.

It was said today that additional physicians who have manifested an unwillingness to report cases are under observation and they will be proceeded against if they do not heed the warning given in the Berge case.

Physician Is Arrested.

People generally today accepted the explanation that the arrest of a leading physician for failure to report cases was responsible for the spurt in new cases in the past 24 hours, and the momentary disappointment over Monday's record has been replaced by a feeling of renewed confidence. That feeling is fortified by the fact that there was no rise in the deaths which are exceedingly few in view of the variable weather conditions. Relatively low temperature was again recorded today. There appears to be no way of enforcing the wish of the physicians that moving day be postponed from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, but Mayor Behrman has issued an appeal to the public to follow the suggestion of the authorities. It is thought that for the general welfare both landlords and tenants will try to co-operate with them.

Dr. White has issued an order to the commissioned officers of his service on duty here to take advantage of every opportunity to familiarize themselves with yellow fever clinically and to qualify themselves as diagnosticians of the disease. The various officers are instructed to lose no opportunity to see the disease clinically and post mortem, especially at the emergency hospital.

Reason for Spread in Country.

Inspector Brady has reported to President Souchon of the state board that one of the reasons why the fever spreads so persistently in the country is the apparent inability or unwillingness of some physicians to diagnose mild yellow fever. These physicians though men of standing and ability in the profession, apparently look for black vomit and marked jaundice and when these do not appear they do not think a yellow fever diagnosis can be made. Dr. Brady has asked president Souchon to address a circular letter to the physicians all throughout the state asking them to recognize mild cases of the disease and then to make the precautions that are in effect here. A diamond festival is being arranged here to take place Sept. 16, from which it is expected to realize a large amount of money for the yellow fever fund. Business is to be suspended and all the military and civic organizations and the school children are to take part. At the request of the committee in charge Mayor Behrman wrote to President Roosevelt asking him to increase the attractiveness of the event by opening it by wire, the Western Union having agreed to run a special wire into the park for the purpose. The president has written that he will gladly send the message.

Schools Will Be Opened.

City Health Officer Kohske has written a letter to the members of the

various educational institutions telling them under what conditions their schools may be opened. He advised against the coming to New Orleans of pupils who live in uninfected localities and who are not immune. Schools located in infected neighborhoods are not to admit pupils from uninfected neighborhoods. Schools in neighborhoods not infected are to be permitted to receive pupils from any section, infected or not. The schools will be disinfected once a week.

The fever at the Reserve, the big Godchaux plantation on the Mississippi Valley railroad, has been practically wiped out as a result of the hearty co-operation of the people there. When passed as Surgeon Corput went there on Aug. 10, there were 15 cases. He was given full authority and money to fight the disease. A hospital was erected and continuous warfare kept up against the mosquitoes.

A telegram from Reserve announces that there has not been a case for ten days and that the hospital has been closed.

MARSHALL FIELD IS MARRIED.

Wealthy Chicagoan Weds Rich Widow at St. Paul's Cathedral.

London, Sept. 6.—Marshall Field and Mrs. Arthur Caton, of Chicago, were united in marriage at noon today at St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Canon Herbert Hensley-Henson, of St. Paul's cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Kirschbaum, of St. Margaret's performed the ceremony.

The church was closed to the general public and only a small congregation composed of the immediate relatives of the couple and Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and the staff of the American embassy witnessed the ceremony.

The groom, who was supported by his son, Marshall Field, Jr., arrived at the church promptly at noon and was followed immediately by the bride. She was accompanied by Augustus Eddy, and wore a very handsome costume of gray chiffon trimmed with point lace and a large picture hat, with ostrich feathers. With the exception of two immense bouquets of lilies on either side of the altar, the church was not decorated.

After the simple ceremony of the church of England the bridal party retired to the vestry where the signing of the register was witnessed by Ambassador Reid, Secretary Carter, of the embassy; Augustus Eddy and Marshall Field, Jr.

FAILED TO LYNCH PRISONER.

Montana Mob Is Foiled in Its Effort by Officers of Law.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 6.—A mob of a hundred men early today made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to lynch James F. Barnes, who late Sunday night shot and killed Patrick Hanley as the result of a slight argument.

The jail was taken by storm, the would-be lynchers commanding the broad stairway leading to the doors of the courthouse and with drawn pistols, firing over the head of the crowd and police who were attempting to enter.

Inside a mob battered at the big steel doors, but without success. On the upper corridors were stationed a number of deputy sheriffs with rifles and revolvers and this tended to hold the angry crowd back.

The mob finally sent for dynamite, but those despatched on the errand failed to return in an hour and the ringleaders abandoned the attempt and were persuaded by the police to disperse.

Deputy Sheriffs Open School.

Birmingham, Sept. 6.—A unique spectacle will be presented Tuesday morning at Brighton, a suburb of Birmingham, when the city school will be opened by deputy sheriffs, and the teacher will organize the pupils under the protection of the officers. For several weeks there has been spirited rivalry between two factions of the school board, and at present each faction has a separate lock of the school room door. Officers will break the locks and assist the teacher who had been previously engaged to organize the school.

THREE ARE KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED

In Rear End Collision of Passenger and Freight Trains.

COULD NOT CONTROL THE TRAIN

The Engineer of the Freight Train On Account of a Steep Grade Was Unable to Stop in Time to Avoid the Wreck.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 6.—Three persons were killed and seven injured in a rear end collision last night at Brush Creek, on the Burlington and Quincy tracks, five miles east of Denver between a passenger and a freight train.

The dead:

John Lindsey, negro porter.

Vaughn, negro cook.

A passenger, name unknown.

The passenger train, the first section of No. 13, was standing at the station while the engine was taking water. Fast freight No. 7 ran into the private car, the Railroad party telescoping it and killing the porter and cook.

A chair car and two Pullmans of the Rainbow, were derailed.

Most of those injured were passengers in this car. In the Rainbow was a party of eastern capitalists under the guidance of R. L. Davis, the Eastern Mountain Mining company, who left Philadelphia Sunday. One of the injured is Schuby, of Chillicothe, Mo. Brush is a steep grade, and the engineer of the freight train was unable to control the train as it came down the hill.

Severe Earthquakes in Mexico.

Mexico City, Sept. 6.—News from the state of Michoacan, Mexico, that a great volcanic upheaval has shaken the city and valley of Mexico. The people are fleeing into the interior. The entire side of a mountain on the mountain called Cerro de San about 200 feet square, suddenly an upward movement and masses of rock broke loose by the heaving, fell into the valley with thundering noise. Fifteen minutes movement was plainly seen. It was accompanied with rumbling and terranean noises. For two or three days slight local earthquakes have been daily occurrence.

New Abattoir Is Opened.

New York, Sept. 6.—The new abattoir butchers to the number of about thousand attended yesterday the ceremonies at the formal opening of new abattoir of the company. It is fighting the so-called beef trust. This new plant is the consummation of three years of co-operation of five hundred retail butchers of the city who constitute the company. The main building of the new abattoir is a five-story brick and stone structure, while the entire plant occupies altogether 28 city lots of 2,000 square feet of ground. The abattoir has a weekly killing capacity of 4,000 and 18,000 small cattle.

Ticket Robbing Scheme Exposed.

New York, Sept. 6.—After ten days of active work the detectives of the Island railroad have discovered details of a plot of robbing the company by selling passenger tickets a second time. It is stated that the plan has been in operation since the summer season, and it is estimated that thousands of dollars have been lost. The men under suspicion have been discharged.

Feature Was Women's Parade.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6.—The feature of the Labor day exercises was the women's parade, participated in by about 2,000 persons and characterized by many attractive floats. The States Senator Martin and Congressman Swanson, Democratic candidates for congress, will speak at this afternoon.